BUTLAND



RUTLAND, VT. TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1840.

HERALD.

T. WHITE & CO., PUBLISHERS.1

"He comes, the Berald of a noisy world, with news from all nations,-"

[WILLIAM FAY, EDITOR.

NO. 13.

OL. XLVI.

TERMS OF THE HERALD. village subscribers \$2-by mud \$2, or \$1,75 in

and companies who take their papers die \$1.75 or \$1.30 in advance. Companies events the same.

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and at their door, \$2.-companies and included at their door, \$2.-companies and included and \$3.75, with dedictions in second 2) emis d paid in advance in each tempt ion will be taken for less turn six as seem paid in advance. And no paper will sectioned until afternages are paid, unless the

der changes on to do. ectain, acrehoutes, post masters, and all assignments to reart father rese, will find it to

ORT GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES; led from the Journal of a Western Traveller,

NO. 2.

he State of Michigan, generally, has every cause of a new country; most of the Eng-9-15; but by the a d of New England money enterpasse it is growing somewhat p pulcus

Detroit and Monroe (formerly Brownstown) he river Raisin, there were forts and trading lishments and some very ancient French ments; in the vicinity of Monroe there are orchards, said to be more than 100 years or until within about 20 years, since that it has mostly been surveyed and made acde to purchasers, and a large proportion of and fit lot improvem at is sold and much ed upon though large tracts remain in the ds of speculators. They are in every village to trade. There are no real mountains in State, except at the north and north-west It is generally warm and somewhat broats oak ridges and knolls, and sunk in deep stee and sloughs. The oak timber generally ill at which there are seven kinds, viz -is lisek, yellow, burr, pin, cherry, and jackvery different from each other But there me extensive tracts of low-land, covered therr growth of beach, maple, bass wood, while wood, black walnut, button wood, &c sal of these low-lands is a muck, resting on ird pan bottom. And there are extensive ups in which grow lever wood. The oak es are mustly gravel; some of them are very for wheat, but some are very white and poor. can flats (except the burr oak plains) are inwains heavy sand, some of them border it my rather poor; but the soil on the burrsim as rich mould resembling ashes in apite, testing on hard pan, excellent for corn, cate, &c. At the southeast part of is there are some extensive prairie grounds tevery productive. There is one characthe country which I think will be a fasting sent to the health of the inhabitants, viz. the

them may have a small growth of wilta stack, and some are only a dead mois the north part, and on the banks of lake gan are some groves of pine, but no hemthe state and it is said that their oak bark of strength sufficient for tanning feather .-Bure oak plains, there is generally a thick of his case willow, which makes the first pair of oxen, and a plough proportionably ng to do it; but when care done, it s rassly is climate generally is mild, except at the where it must be cold. The north wind

the feasibility of their oak lands for English

There are others that are mere pulk holes,

og over those broad lakes; must penetrate the country, and render it extremely seried, sigh and swampy. The streams terally very low and crooked. Good millbe sery searce. Detroit is an ancient town ich the largest in the state. It stands on a land, on the bank of Detroit river, and is wal emporium of the state.

re are in the state many other considerable s, though new, yet growing, and some of will be large places of business, while othdwindle. The products are all kinds of specially wheat and corn; and the differids of guiden vegetables; on ! I think it s excellent for fruit, though but little is yet the young tree-look thrifty and nice.

igan is mostly settled by emigrants from egland and the state of New York, and of New Ingland customs provail generally destrict of some y is getting to be pretty There are but few meeting-houses and ads are rather poor.

ere are remnants of a number of small tribes ans get in the state, particularly the St. is, or Pottawayouses, but most of them are the far West, and but few remain at the Station, orthe Carey Reservation, which as led across it seemed to me like consecrated The venerable Macoy, the two boys sent here to be educated, and Anthony all came into my mind. It is a fine tract nd sery valuable but not much settled .who are on it say that it is worth \$20 per

yet there are many conveniences, and on the whole Michigan is a very thriving state, and will, in time become very rich, and may possibly vie with Ohio and muny others. In Michigan they are subject to early frosts and the first one that comes destroys all their feed which consists of have witnessed the abuse by the President, of herbage and wild grass growing in their marshes herbage and wild grass growing is their marshes

the following speech of the Hon. William Jarvis of Weathersfield, at the great Wing Convention at Claremont, N. H. assembled from the valley of the Connecticut. Air Jarvis has always 1s, n a sound and consistent republican of the Jeffersonian school, and a close observer of the rise and progress of parties in this country, from the foundation of the Government. Looking hack is the second the constitution and the laws of Congress; of the Government. Looking back to the British Government, prior to the Revolution, has traced the origin of the terms Whig and Tory in England, to their adoption in this country. The parallel between the Whigs and Tories of England and the Whigs and Pories of the United States, is apt and striking. His eloquent appeal to the good sense of the people, in layer of Gen. HARRISON, will be responded to by every true patriot in the nation .- Bellows Falls Gaz.

SPEECH OF MR. CONSUL JARVIS. But the State mostly belonged to the original, At the Whig Convention, at Claremont, Februzry 12.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS:--I ambuta plain and practical man, my life having been spent in the active pursuits of buisness, and I do not pretend to any powers of oratory worthy of so respectable an audience. But, at a time when the bad administration of the Federal Government, is destroving the best interests of our common country 1 hold it to be a duty which every citizen owes to the community, to exert himself to the utmost to stay a course of measures that must ultimicly bring us to ruin; and shall therefore throw in my mite in aid of the

We are assembled in a State where thousands of honest and well meaning men, have been deluded into a support of the permicious measures of the administration, under a belief that by so doing, they were maintaining the cause of Jeffersonian democracy. I was nurtured in the school of Republicanism. The music sweet to my ear when a lad, was the drum and fife that beat up for recruits in the streets of Boston, to defend the liberties of their country. Those principles were inculcated upon my mind, by the precepts of Han-cock, Samuel Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, all of whom I had the gratification personally to know; and those ciples of patriotism I have steadily adhered to, as the sun gui les to the prosperity and happiness of this Republic. Democracy, as it is now understood, is not the Democracy of those fathers of the Revolution and of our institutions. Fully to explain my meaning ment to the health of the inhabitants, wir, the it will be necessary to go some way back, and that e of low marshes so situated that it will examine into the origin and political principles ab great difficulty that they ever can be implied by the party names which have prened, and with many of them it will be impos. vailed in this country, and in that from which

to do it. Most of them are covered with a we have descended. y growth of coarse grass, which they gather origin, and were introduced into that country in the reigns of the Stuarts. Those who de-The terms Whig and Tory are of English id hardly keep them along without grain.—

is, however an accommodation to the setbitrary proceedings and despotic claims of
the Stuarts, under pretence of enforcing the using it for a long time to come, for ! much prerogatives of the crown, were called Whigs; on the reverse, those who claimed for the crown prerogatives, amounting, in point of fact, to powers of a despotic character, which in many instances placed the crown beyond the control of Parliament, were demoninated Tories; and those party names have been continue I in that country to this day .- As the Revolutionary contest for our country began by defending the rights of the American colonies against the arbitrary claims to unquali fied jurisdiction over them, set up by the British crown, or in other words, the power assong very bard, and it requires a team of five med by the king of defending the rights of the colonists according to his understanding of the British Constitution, the amellation of Whig was deemel by our Revolutionary fathers probably, applicable to those who were defending the chartered and civil rights of the American people; -and those who supported the arbitrary pretensions of the crewere denominate l Tories. The terms Whig water. Here is a large tract of land, yet and Tory continued throughout the Revoluthey gave way to the party denomination of Federalists and anti-Federalists. Those party names originated in the discussions which at that time took place in regard to the Principles

upon which a confederation ought to be formed. The federalists were of opinion that in order to form a regular, uniform and stable administration of our public affairs, it would be necessary to clothe the Executive with large powers-that the people were often liable to be led astray-that the more ignorant classes were unthinking and turbulent and, under strong excitement, might proceed to such excesses as to enclanger the government,& finally destroy their own liberty. The Anti-Federalists, on the reverse, contended that there was a disposition in executive magistra es to increase their power-that most Republic had been evertureed by popular chief migis-trates encrecing on the rights and liberties of the peo do-that an colightened and intriligent people like the Americans, could be safely trusted with the management of their own affices, and that there was less danger of a people destroying their own liberty, there was that they would be destroyed by the patronage, the wily arts, the corruption and duplicity of a cunning Executive. About 1792 the Anti-Pederalists assumed the mome of the Republican party; and about 1707 or 1708 it was changed for that of democrat, which appellation I think was first adopted in the Southern States, and gradually travelled north, until it became general; and the party names of Democrats and Pederalists contin- the head of the Faleral Government for the

ued down to 1916, about which year they

Why might they not remain until the land is need ed for cultivation?

But although there are some inconveniences,

opinions, and acted from principle; and in carrying out those principles, both undoubtedly, had the welfare of the people at heart, notwithstanding they differed so widely as to

Could the Federalists of 1787, '88 and 89 attempt to destroy the weight and influence of the senate, as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Legislature-his direct attempt to We invite the attention of our readers to make the Judiciary subordinate to the Execuwhich infringments of our constitutional, lawful and natural rights have been tamely borne by the people, until the burthen has become so heavy as to leave them no alternative but resistance or ruin, those early Federalist undoubtely would have acknowledged, that they were satisfied that the greatest danger to the perpetuity of our institutions in their purity, arose from the extensive patronage of the Federal Executive enabling the President to influ-ence and control both branches of Congress; which in unscrupulous hands would gradually be increased, until the influence and power of the Executive would overshadow the other branches of the Government. It ought to be remarked, that in changing the names from Whigs, to anti-Federalists, to Republicans, and lastly to Democrats, the old party did not change its political principles; always being jealous of Executive power and vigilant to watch and guard against any encroachment of the President on the co-ordinate branches of the Government and on the rights of the

> But are the present party who call themselves Democrats, imbued with the same prin-ciples! They are not. Under this false name they are carrying out the principles of the old Tories—they have justified President Jackson in his open and palpable violation of all the pledges he gave to the American people before he came into office, and, likewise in practice, those promises which he made in his inaugural and two or three subsequent messages-they have supported him and his successor it their infringement of the Constitution, in their violation of law, and in their ever changing arbitrary measures, which have proved so destructive to the interests and welfare of the people. Whilst they have been destroying the industry of our country, and spreading ruin over the land, we have been stunned by the cry of Democracy, and a love for "the dear people." Why, sir, such evi-dence of love remind me of the hug of a huge bear, who squeezes the life's blood out of the Wherever we turn ourselves we meet with corruption, falsehood and fraud, A Senator whose residence is a few miles from here, was one week Chairman of a Republican caucus; and soon after Chairman of a Jackson caucus; and was forthwith proclaimed to be a Democrat dyed in the wool, althoug it was well known he had formerly been a Hartford Convention Federalist. During the few days between the two caucuses the scales might have fallen from his eyes and he migt have obtained new political light; but we may reasonably doubt the disinterestedness of his conversion, when we recollect that the Jackson party soon after put him in nomination for Congress, and he has since been sent to the Senate. There are thousands of instances of similar sudden conversions through the instrumentality of the Federal patronage and of the patronage of the Jackson, Van Buren or Democratic States. As I have no great faith in the purity of those sudden rewards, I am compelled to believe they have been brought about by a corrupt use of the people's money. As to the falsehoods and frauds of those pretended democrats, put forth with an intent to deceive the people, their party papers are filled with them. Within these few days I have seen in the New Hampshire Within these Patriot and other party papers, charges made against that venerable hero and able statesman, William Henry Harrison, of cowardice, of want of capacity, and his being an old granny; and that we were to assemble here under the banner of the Grandy's red petticoat. These mendacious editors with view to delude their followers, apply these epithets to a man who received his first commission under George Washington, two under John Adams, three under Thomas Jefferson, and four of the greatest importance under James Madison, both civil and military. By his civil commission as Governor of the Northwestern Territory, the welfare of the settlers were intrusted to his wisdom and prudence.-By his military commission it was made his duty to goard the lives of the men and women against the merciless tomahawk and scalping knife of the say-By his courage, skiil and address, he gained a victory over the prophet and his In-dian forces at Tippecanoe, and freed Indiana

and Illinois from this merciless enemy. Two years afterwards he defeated Gen. Proc tor and his Indian allies at Fort Megis, follow-Canada, pursued and overtook him at the Thames, and in a pitched battle, beat and captured the British enemy, with all their cann arms, and camp equipage, destroyed many lo dians and dispersed the rest of them to their homes-thus rescuing our Northwestern front ier from the heatility of the English and sava ges, during the remainder of the war. Yet this man, who was appointed by Washington Adams, Jefferson and Madison to offices of the highest responsibility and trust, and been suffrage of his fellow citizens; by whose abili ties, conduct and courage such essential servi-ces were rendered to his country, now attempt ted to be sugmatised by a set of profligate bireling editors, as an old granny. Had the Republic been blessed with such grangies w

The Indians are all expected to leave in 1840, ceared to be generally used, and our party last ten years, it would not now have witness, how seldom have we, our churches and comed the distress and roin that overspreads our munities, been visited, and tracts and periodicountry. The only hope of the restoration cals put forth, literally to plead the cause of of the American people to a state of prosper-ity, comfort and happiness is by expelling in our churches; we pay our annual and the corrupt, unprincipled and intriguing inthe corrupt unprincipled and intriguing in-cumbent from the White House at Washing-

LOUISIANA WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig State Convention for Louisians as abled at New Orleans, in the Hall of the Gen. Philemon Thomas presided on the occasion. The meeting was numerous, resolutions cordully feedules to be mainstons of HARRISON has TYLER were adopted, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Loui sans is safe for the Hers of Tip ecan. When the convention was about to close its labor, the venerable president, Gen Thomas, rose and addressed the needing as tollow.

Gentlemen-I am an old man, an old Whig!-I have been arms under the white flag 61 years ag (Great appliance) Part of the time I fought under it with powder and ball. But with the close of the war I do not lay down my arms I have since fought under it with the tongue—and many a hard buttle have I been in even with this (Cheers.)

It was whiggery, gentlemen that won your indepandence. depandence. The name of Whig has of late been cried down. Why? Because it is another name for liberty. Your old fathers were Whigs, every one of them. (Applicate)
Stick to the vessel, gentlemen, as long as a plank is left. Never give up the old Wing ship

(Cheers.)
I have heard a good deal of the republicans of I am not a ferryman republican. I do not do one thing and say another; nor do the Whigs. We want 'toth, cander and sincerity—thus

we want truth, candor and sincerity—thus wild we go forward in the di charge of our duties. Let us not deceive one another. This is the true Whig p inciple. (Applause.)

I have said this much to tell you to hold on to your sacred principles. Teach your children to be Whigs, that they, too, may fight for the incipritance which if you are fee. be Whigs, hat the stoot, may light for the in-heritance which, if you are true to your princi-ples, you will bequeath to them. (Cheers)— Teach your children to be Whigs, I say, and the Republic will be safe! (Nine cheers.)

THE DIFFERENCE Between a "Bad" Currency and a "Better" cur-

In the days of the "Bad Currency," a man with could travel from Maine to Georgia, and thence to China, if he had a mind, and obtain the full

value for them a y and every where
In these times of the 'B-tter Currency,' if a
man wishes to go to New York, he must pay 8
or 10 per cent for funds that will be current there;
and it he is obliged to send money to Europe, or
wants to go there himself, he must even pay so much for spece - because the public credit is de-stroyed, and no other remitta be is merchantable. In the days of the "Bad Currency," spe is was plently, and all the great interests of the

ral and orechanical, are absolutely prostra ed.

In the days of the "Bad Currency," a poor farmer or mechanic could purchase a small tract of land, or a house, and by calculations, based on something like a fixed or average value of pro-

something like a fixed or average value of pro-something like a fixed or average value of pro-duce and labor, expect to pay fer so much of it— as they had been induced to buy on credit—within sing of a sick or disabled soldier returning

farmer or mechanic who owns any thing is utter-unable to pay it—because the operation of bringing things down to the "better currency," basis—takes from them all means of doing so -and in nine cases out of ten, they are liable to be sold out by their rich creditor, for less than half the amount of his claim, and locked up in juil for the balance-thus proving, to a demonstration, that the effect of the better cur tency system is to make 'the rich richer,' and the poor poorer'-and also showing, in a most concencing manner, the great affection and regard which the 'Powers that be,' have for the Bone and Sinew' of the country .- Their dear hard-working, hard-fixted Farmers and Me-

In the days of the Bad Corrency,' the banks were serviceable to the people-in affording facilities, in a greater or less degree, to all classes of the community, and also, as fornishing a more convenient medium of trade than specie ever can be; masmuch as it is easier, and cheaper too, to take a small parcel of notes with one, in order to make a purchase or meet a payment-than to be obliged to carry boxes weighing 60 pounds to the thousand

banks are principally useful in giving to the rich, to brokers, loafers, and an army of 40,000 Government officers, the means of rawing spe cie out of them, and selling it at 8 a 10 per cent. premium-thus allowing the all stock ing gentry, in the pay of the party, to turn an konest penny in addition to the salary and other emoluments of office. - Cincinnatti Repub-

From the Vt. Telegraph.

THE POOR. Brother Murray :- The subject introduced by your correspondent, E. H., to the fast number of your paper, is one that ought to commend itself to every man's conscience, not only in the sight of God, but in the sight of sue the subject, until a thorough investigation and a thorough relicin in all our churches vidual christians, clerical and laical, slept over this subject for too long. While penevolent effuri has been multiplying and extending and increasing, until it him embrace in its magnificent designs the whole world, the sen too much for putters and neglected. They have not been provided for as they ought to have been. We have our national and local socioties, our associations and conventions; and missionary agents travelling through the length and breadth of the land, soliciting and for every object of benevolence within

of charity which adorn the age; while 'our and patriotic Harrison. And may God, in his mercy, speed the good work.

and patriotic Harrison. And may God, in his forts are made for the age; while 'our suidows are neglected in their daily ministrations'—while no concerted and systematic efforts are made for the concerted and the concerted forts are made for the relief of the necessitons and distressed among us. The needs are sold for silver, and the poor, for a pair of sheet that is, our poor are cast upon the public for of the their maintenance, for expediency and inter-March. est's sake. A field of grain was cultivated, not many years since, by a certain church, the avails of which were appropriated for the benefit of the Indian missionary stations. At the same time a member of the same church was, and still is, I believe, in the poor-house, where she is supported compulsively by the town. Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not among the heathen of the East or the West, that christians do not provide for their poor, until they are forced to do it by the coercive power of human laws!

I make no doubt but there are praiseworthy exceptions to the remarks I have made. To all such, great praise is due from men, and a great reward is laid up in heaven. Associations for specific objects of charity, it most be confessed, have done, and are doing much good; but still I believe if the able and the rich were more the almoners of their own bounties; if, instead of leaving it to be done by others, they would visit in person, and relieve with their own hands, the wants of indigence and distress, it might be found doubly more blessed both to give and to receive.

I have but hinted at the subject. There is cause for this sad delinquency. Let it be searched out and removed from among us. I repeat, I hope, for the bonor of the christian name, some of your numerous correspondents, who have willing hearts and ready poos, will correct the enquiry.

Rutland, March 21, 1840

From the Onio Republican. "Boys do you hear that."

Twenty-six years ago last Autuma (said a gentlemen the other day) I was a boy attending school in a log cabin, with no other windows than the light afforded through the space between two logs, by the removal of a piece of the third, with greasy bits of paper pasted United States Bank in his pocket, on as substitutes for glass. The cabin dedicated to learning was situated on the outskirts of a now populous town in Pennsylvania. No state in the Union formished more or better soldiers for the defence and protection of the northern frontier of Onio during the late was, then did Pennsylvania; not a few of her sons were in the army surrendered by Hull, besides nombers of her brave fellows were missacred and scalped at Winchester's and and Dudley's defeat; still the after call of Gen. Harrison for was plently, and all the great interests of the country were in a most prosperous condition.

In the times of the 'Better Currency,' if a village. The departure of those brave fellows from their families and friends was then view.

from their families and friends was then view. of Pennsylvanians, including several from our The departure of those brave fellows fence of their country, "farewell, God bless ye," was uttered in a tone and feeling that sank deep into the hearts of the bystanders and which will never be effaced from my mem-

Gen Harrison and the British and Indians under the bloodthirsty Proctor and Tecumseh Days and weeks passed by and nothing was heard from our army. Our citizens eagerly hailed all strangers from the West, with anxions enquiry of "any news from Gen. Harrison," and such was the delay, doubt and un certainty, that it was generally feared, and b many believed that Harrison and his Army, had like those before him, been deteated and massacred. While I was sitting (said our informant)at the long low window of our old school house, and our Irish schoolmaster was busy in repeating our A B C to the smalle orchins, I suddenly heard the sound of a horn I looked forth and saw descending the bill half a mile distant, the mail-buy on his horse at full speed; at the foot of the bill be crosse the bridge and the rapid clatter of the iron hoof resounded throughout our cabin, rising the hill near us, his horse at full speed and reeking with sweat, he again sounded his shrill horn and when opposite our log Academy be called out "Harrison has whipped the British and the Indians!" Our Irish tutor, with as and the Indians!" Our Irish tutor, with as true an American heart as ever heat in a son of Erin, sprang from his seat as though behad cen shot, his eyes flashing fire, acreamed out thoux do you hear that !" caught his hat, ducted out of the door and followed the muli-boy at the top of his speed; the scholars were no second behind him, the larger ones taking the lead and shouting "Huzza for Harrison and the smaller ones running after hallowing and screaming with fright. The people of our village hearing the con-

fusion and seeing the mail-boy at full speed, followed by the school master and his whole school, screaming, shouting and running, knew not what to make of it. The mechanic left his shop—the merchant his store—and the women stretched their necks out of the windows while consternation and dismay were depacted on every countenance. The mail arriving at the office, the carrier rose in his stirrups and exclaimed, at the same time whirling his hat in the air, "Huzza for Harrison, he has whip-ped the British and Indians." "Boys do you hear that,"—an iniversal shout of joy invol-untarily burst forth, bonfires were kindled in In those days, I heard not one say that Harrison was a "coward" ora "granny" but I beard many say "God bless General Harrison

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DISCOVERY .-- The Prossian State Gazette informs on that a Mr. Kalkenhimer has invented a new kind of a of human ingenerity and charity to devise. But risgs for railways, which will cost only 9,500f | gain reduced, regenerated and discathration

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

(100f) each, and which may be moved at the rate of 6 French leagues an hour, without steam or horse power. It states that a carriage containing 24 persons may be mered with the force of a single man.

> STATE OF VERMONT. A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

The season has at length returned, in which, by a long established usage, the people of this State have been accustomed to assemble for the purpose of sognating in the exer-cises of FASTING and PRAYER. The propriety of this custom has been recommended by its regular observance from our earliest history, and is everywhere sanctioned by the precepts of religion. Man needs to be reminded of his dependance upon his Creator, lest be become forgetful of the arm that sustains and the hand that foods him.

In conformity with this laudable practice. I do he eby appoint Femax the touth day of A. pril next, to be observed by the people of this State as a day of Fasting Humiliation and Prayer, and recommend that they abstate from all labor and recreation inconsistent with its

due observance.

May the people on that day, assemble at their several places of public worship, be led to a faithful review of the past, and to serious meditations upon their respective dates and responsibilities. Conscious of their offences may they repent of their transgressions, and through the influence of the pure principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, be sometic and inspired with resolutions of future amoudment and obedience to GoT's holy law. Let it also be a day of sincere humiliation for the sins of the land; and while we grieve for the crimes and vices which reproach our country let us fervently pray that all acts of public wrong, tajustice and oppression, may be speedily redressed, that the spirit of insubordination, disregard of law and right, and too hitherto uncontrolled ambition of men may be re-strained; and, that respect for the laws, love of order, of civil and religious liberty, virtue

and patriotism may universally prevail.

In view of our dependence upon the goodness and mercy of GOD, and our faith in his preserving and sustaining care, it is peculiarly appropriate that we invoke his blessing upon the concerns of the passing year: That HE would order the seasons in kindness, and bless with a rich return the labors of the husbandman: That all our citizens, in their various inwful pursuits, may be prospered.—
That the health of our people may be preserved: That HE would regard with favor our many resociations and institutions, designed for the dissemination and promotion of truth and science, and for the ameliovation of the and science, and for the amelioration of the

And may we earnestly implore the Sovereign Roler of the universe to protect our beloved country in all its various interests and rela-tions, praying that our Rulers in the National and State Governments, may be guided by wisdom and patriotism, and that the blessings of civil and religious liberty, now enjoyed by us, may be transmitted, in all their freelment as an invaluable inheritance to future genera-

at Shoreham, this Fourteenth day of Merch, in the year of our Long, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-fourth.

By the Governor, SILAS H. JENISON. GEO. B. MANSER, Secretary.

A Cup of Tea .- A war with China never an be popular with the tea-table party, either n England or America, and ministers had better be careful how they bring down upon their heads the ire of all lovers of toa and scandal, by destroying the Chinese junks or bombarding their rattan villages. What are we to do without tea ! The most comfortable. ociable, agreeable repest, the only one, in short, where ladies sit enthroned in all their power and majesty. Coffee is no substitute; who ever sipped coffee and talked . andal at the same time! Tea and toast, how insepaable! There must be no war with the c estial Empire; better that all the opium be destroyed, and we each have a tooth-sche soce a year, than lose one cup of pure, green, lelicious tea, with double-refined sugar, Stewart's steam condy factory, and rich cream from Long Island, without being watered .-All classes drink tea in England; but in France they only drink it as a medicine they keep it in a plant, in the medicine chest, and infuse a lea-spoonful in a quart of boiling wa-ter, and call it "a drawing of sea," which they give to stimulate the d'gestive organs like the millioneth part of a drop of syrup of rhubarb. which homopatheons give for pain in the sto-mach. We must have no war with China, and so we say emphatically to Lord Melborne or any other lord, who may, at any time, have the happiness to be prime minister to her maj-esty the Queen. We may quartel with our tread and botter, but not with our tea; ore, let all difference be settled with his Sabime Celestial Highness Ching-Chong-Ham Bolies, brither to the sun and uncle moon .- N. Y. Mirror.

OLD FASHIONS.—In passing by one of our splendid stores, in what Dr. Snoffleton calls "Ruination row," we were struck with the ap-pearance of a cape or two of heavy old Mechin lace, the fishion unfoubtedly of the times of Queen Anne, such as our great grandmother used to exhibit occasionally, as being the wedding lace of her great-grandmother. These are the revivals of nacient fashions; things thrown by as out of date, remain at the bottom of the old trunk, and, after years roll away. the wheel comes round again, and the old lice are drawn furth from their long concealments, and are of the very latest and newest taste.-Fortune is called a fi-kle jade; but she is not tell so fickle as fustion. It is good policy, therefore, to throw nothing away as being out of festion; rather lay it by carefully, as a ching of sespended, enfoquitocal cultiv, and the round of a few years will bring it forth a-